

WEINERBAY, MAY 28, 1896.

Facepart as the Fruit critics as New York as foreign Cities State Metter:

Sufficestations by Matt, Partyard DAILY, Par Your consequences consequences # 66 CALLY AND SUNDAY, FOR TORE ASSESSED. # 60 DATES AND STREET, Per Manthermore TO Postage to foreign countries added

paramet by The Sun Printing and Pantishing Amountation at the Statement street, in the floresoft of

He was revenue who former as and management for PUBLICATION WEEK IN NAME PROPERTY APPLICATE PARTY HAS must in all cares send stamps for that purpose.

frusting the Corruptionists.

This fall for the first time in New York

political committees must make public the details of their receipts and expendiin the Far East. tures, and corporation contributions to campaign funds will be definitely problibited. The legislation enacted this spring. is aimed to prevent corruption at the polls. and if it is enforced as it should be the out, that by an Anglo-Russian ententa purchase and sale of votes will cease and the sole effective barrier against the the indirect bribery of voters will be lesexpulsion of the Turks from Europe has seped to a considerable degree. Cambeen levelled. No coalition of European paign managers with smaller barrels and Powers on behalf of the Sultan ABDUL less money to waste will be obliged to Hamin could prevent such expulsion count the cost and examine the worth of if the rehabilitated Russian army and the goods offered to them. In the past the unequalled British fleet should unite they have submitted to many forms of to bring it about. Moreover, Germany graft. One effect of the new laws will be would shrink from assuming the odious to reduce the number of paid hangersrôle of defender of the Infidel, nor would on about political headquarters. she have any interest in doing so were The new legislation is faulty in that sheable to secure the desired concession with regard to the Anatolian-Mesopotamian railway. We have no doubt that

committees disbursing under \$200 are not required to report, and itemized accounts of payments of less than \$10 to one individual are not to be made, Neverthless, the laws are good and are sound in principle. A corporation, the child of the State, should have no hand in the Government. A political committee, created to influence and direct public opinion, should be compelled to tell the public the details of how it performs its mission.

A few more laws such as these, and political chairmanships will hold no invitation for persons like BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.

The End of a Bad Law.

The mortgage tax law produced revenues far below those promised by its promoters, put a brake on business and made the way of the borrower hard. The bad effects resulting, directly and indirectly, from its operation were almost incalculable. Every interest in the State will be benefited by its repeal.

Governor HIGGINS still believes the law to have been a wise and beneficent in the Duma is drawn by THE SUN'S measure. He thinks that in time busi- St. Petersburg correspondent in the ness would have adjusted itself to the letter printed to-day. Since this letconditions created by the statute. The lenders and borrowers on mortgages evidence of its temper that confirms and the scientific students of taxation in many details the favorable impresthink otherwise. His confidence in the propriety and ultimate good effects of days immediately preceding its formal the law was not strong enough to lead opening. him to kill its repeal.

The demand for the removal of the which this remarkable popular assemmortgage tax law from the statute blage plays so momentous a part the books came from an enlightened public personal characteristics of its members understanding of its vicious nature. must be studied. A clear and illumi-The Governor has done well not to place himself stubbornly in opposition to this demand.

Great Britain and Russia.

According to telegrams from London and St. Petersburg, the negotiations which have been going on for some time have resulted in an agreement between Great Britain and Russia with respect to their future relations. For the first time since their cooperation in the wars against Napoleon a cordial understanding between the two countries has been reached.

So far as the terms of the entente, or informal agreement, have been published they refer exclusively to the delimitation of spheres of influence in Asia. Russia covenants to observe faithfully the stipulations of the treaty concluded at Portsmouth with England's Japanese ally, a covenant which implies the definite renouncement of all schemes of expansion at the expense of China. Both parties will concur in recognizing the neutrality of Tibet, considered as a dependency of the Chinese Empire.

The independence of Afghanistan and the integrity of its present territorial limits will also be respected by both Russia and Great Britain. With regard to Persia a compromise has been effected. Ostensibly the Shah's sovereignty is not to be disputed, but the Czar is to exercise ascendency in the northern half of the kingdom, while a like preponderance of influence is conceded to England in the provinces bordering on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. This practically means that Russian railways will monopolize the traffic of the description in the second section innorthern Persia, while a similar commercial exploitation of southern Persia is reserved for England.

In a word, that has happened which it was predicted would result from the moment that Great Britain entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, and at the same time into an entente cordiale with France. Thenceforth it bill as drawn was grotesque and impossiwas only a question of a short time when Russia would recognize, in view of the phraseology. Such a law, he said, would new international situation, her inability | make every executive officer a "mere to invade India successfully and when clam," whereas he should be allowed she would be persuaded by her French to use his discretion about furnishing inallies that her political and pecuniary formation to the press. The President interests would alike be promoted by himself would be in danger if he talked too contracting friendly relations with Great | much about his message; and as the "rules Britain. Half of Persia is better than of the Department" might be changed at none, and the money which Paris bank- any hour a bureau chief would have "the ers are beginning to tire of lending authority to pass a penal statute." Mr. would easily be procurable in London | McCall could not see why members of if British public opinion should become | Congress should be dragged in. "What as favorable to Russia as it already is to secret and confidential information do France. The negotiations presently un- they have?" he asked. "We have invesdertaken to that end were facilitated by tigations, but those investigations are the transfer of the British Foreign Office | public." Moreover, the House has the to Sir EDWARD GREY, because for the right to punish its members by expulsion. last thirty years the Liberals have not One passage in Mr. McCall's speech shared the Tory mistrust and dislike of ought to be quoted. "The crime you

Whether any understanding has been and if you want to encourage filling

arrived at with regard to the attitude this chamber, not with active men with of the new friends toward the Ottoman Empire is not known. An agreement on that autifact would necessarily involve on answer to the question whether the railway exploitation of Anatolia and Meanustamin shall be remitted to fler. many. A determination jointly to oppose the projected extension of tierman commerce in that region, on the assumption that economical would be followed by political preponderance, would, of course, he complete at Berlin, and it would be imprudent for an Anglo-Franco-Riemian combination to provoke a collision with Gremany and her affler, one of which at least, namely Austria, is stanely, at a time when Russin's army is displated by the absence of a large part of it in Manchurin, while the rest is fully occupied at home. We may probably take for granted, therefore, that the negotiators purposely left the future of Turkey out of their calculations, and in

such a concession would be made, for in

a partition of the Ottoman possessions

Russia would be satisfied with Constan-

tinople and the immediately adjacent

territory, together with Turkish Ar-

menia; Austria with Salonica and the

adjoining district, Italy with Tripoli and

Albania, France with Syria, and Great

Britain with Egypt and Yemen. To the

Turks would doubtless be left for a time

the Asiatic core of their empire, to wit,

that large part of Anatolia which

stretches from the Ægean to Konia and

from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

perity and for the latter the financial aid

Men of the Duma.

cation from the scene of their labors.

Mr. McCall's Timely Intervention.

would have filled the jails with office-

holders and members of Congress. Mr

Burleson had the assistance of a mud-

The first section of the bill provided

that "every officer or employee of the

United States," and every Department

officer or agent, who wilfully imparted

information affecting "the market value

of any product grown within the United

States," or the market value of stocks or

bonds, before the time fixed by law or

"under the rules of any Department" for

publication, should be punished by im-

prisonment for one to five years and

fine of \$500 to \$5,000. A second section

proposed the same punishment for such

officers who speculated in products or

stocks on the strength of confidential

information held by them. The con-

ference committee inserted in this sec-

tion "and every member of Congress."

Mr. JOHN J. JENKINS, one of the con-

ferees, explained to the House that as

cluded the President and every officer and

every employee of the Government down

to the charman and the charwoman in

every Department and the smallest page

boy on the floor of the House, it was only

but ridiculous; and for that matter the

ble because of its vagueness and dragnet

are creating," he said, "is too indefinite

Mr. McCall thought it not only fair

fair to put in members of Congress.

dle headed conference committee.

indispensable to her regeneration.

him to draw a ton line bill to make the pentahmane de the celma, le will not ndwayor to legislate virtue into Congress or mustle the President and Cabinet. Phore aboutd be a statute to prevent a recurrence of the cotton crop scandal, but an omnibus law tabaseous with what Mr. McCatt terms beathenish penalties would navor by enforced. Such makes shifts are creditable only to the gent of conscious virtue in the bosoms of statesthat event the Cear at the meeting which men not to their intellectual parts; is expected soon to occur will be able Doubtless the Federal statutes are bulley to senies the Emperor Wittest that because there is so much dead law in Germany's interests are in no wise menaced by the new alignment of Powers Marines for the fathering Notwithstanding the absence, however, of any explicit reference to Ottoman affairs, it will be patent at Constantinople, as we have formerly pointed

Within a few days the American maripes who police the Panama Canal strip are to be reenforced by several hundred men who will be landed at Colon from the cruiser Columbia and at Panama from the cruiser Marblehead, in anticipation of an attempt to overthrow the

red blood in their voice, but with patriots

of the gumation breed, more ciphers,

whose footfalls you will never hear, who

are always coudy to stand behind some-

hardy who may at the time by playing all

bottor popus front acrefe a hill se this. Bert

this will not make Congress more attrac-

As a result of Mr. Mettata's aptriend

protest the bill was cabled and killed

We augment that Mr. Bungaray gale

twe to honest men."

lovernment of President AMADOR. Early in the month the Administration it Washington gave out a correspondence between Governor Magoon of the Canal Strip and Secretary TAFT, the purpose of which was to define the duty of the United States to preserve order in the Republic of Panama in the event of an insurrection. t was intimated that Governor MAGOON had been sounded on the subject by a faction which is hostile to President AMADOR. In his reply to Governor Magoon the Secretary of War included an opinion by Secretary Root.

The despatch of marines is the sequel to the interpellation and the reply. It may be surmised that the correspondence was published as much for the information of our own people as for the good of the conspirators on the Isthmus. Treaties and constitutions soon fade from the memory, and it is well to refresh it. There will be no revolution on the Isthmus, because the American Government is building a canal there and has the stipulated right to keep the peace in saries meet every train, exactly like the olon and Panama.

The formation of a hearty and stable friendship between Great Britain and A thousand or so of marines may seem to be a large force to hold insurgent Russia means for the former country an assurance of prolonged peace and pros-Panamans in check, but it is better to be safe than to be sorry. The Panama Canal estimates submitted to Congress on Monday contemplate an outlay of \$26,348,281 during the fiscal year ending A most encouraging picture of the June 30, 1907. It is for the good of everybody that the elections in the Republic representatives of the Russian people shall not be disturbed by volley firing and pronunciamentos.

Some of the oldest officers of the navy ter was written the Duma has given nust be shocked at the present state of ffairs. It would be interesting to know what some of them thought of yesterday's sion made by its members in the entertainment at the Belasco Theatre, in which officers and men were concerned together. Officers held executive positions To understand the political events in in the organization which gave the entertainment, and this was well enough, for it kept the command where it ought to be. But there were songs in which the words were written by men living on the berth deck and the music by dwellers in the wardnating insight into their mental habits room. What a shock to the habits of the and attitude is given by this communiold school mind! But is Jacky any the worse for finding out that his officer actually takes him for a man and a brother? Hardly; especially when Jacky learns that the officer really believes it and practises It should have been a simple matter his belief in time of danger, as he did when o frame a bill penalizing employees of he went into the turret to pull Jacky out Government departments for divulging after the explosion. Jacky is ready to do information desired by speculators; but the same for his officer. It is a time of mutual respect and good will. The service Representative Burleson of Texas, fired does not seem to be any the worse for it. by the cotton crop scandal to legislate On the contrary it is likely to become much against leakages, was in a fair way, until the better, for men who respect themselves Mr. McCall of Massachusetts interwill be willing to go where they can prevened, to get a law on the statute book serve that self-respect, and thus the navy which, if enforced by an Attorneywill get a better, steadier and more intelli-General of the John B. Moran type, gent class of men in the long run.

Senator HALE's resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to determine the legal effect of "the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of JOSEPH R. BURTON" seems to reflect an opinion, which Mr. Hale probably shares with Senators whom he has consulted, that the Senate has no further excuse for obstructing the appointing power of the Governor of Kansas.

An Assembly district reapportionment that reduces the political power of MIKE Dany cannot be described as entirely bad.

The Speaker's eye is sometimes a revolving light, flashing on Republicans and Democrats alike. And sometimes it is a fixed light, illuminating the Republicans alone and leaving the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS in utter darkness.

Moorish fishermen boarding and looting steamship flying the American flag; Moorish brigands capturing a British felucca; the good old days of the Barbary pirates are not yet over and "The Corsair"

Yet another argument for those who yould keep Greek in the curriculum. Post odds were 25 to 1 on To Kalon, and there were not enough Grecians in the ring to see "hunch" in "the one that looks good." And Tokalon's number was 13!

"All Quiet Along the Potomac." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have before ne a copy of the verses "All Quiet Along the Potoac To-night," put to music soon after being written during the civil war. The words were by Lamas Fontaine, a Mississippian and a Confederate soldier; the music by J. H. Hewitt; published by Julian A. Selby, Columbia, S. C.: "entered according to act of Congress by Julian A. Selby, in the cierk's office of the Confederate court of the District of South Care

There is only one difference in the verses quoted and these before me, just one more vers "The moon seems to shine as brightly as then-That night when the love yet unspoken Leaped up to his lips and when low murmur'd vows. Were pledged to be ever unbroken.

On the first page I find this: "Dedicated to the unknown dead of the present (Mrs.) LOREN DICKINSON RICHMOND, Va., May 19.

Brow of Marble, Heart of Fire.

From the Atlanta Georgian. That Vice-President Pairbanks is apparently unemotional has become something of a proverb, but after all this may be but "The northwest passage Unto the glowing India of his soul."

THE EVE OF THE BUMA.

Sr. Paranentuc, May 6. Only three (fully three days more and autocratic Broade will been cornect for he and partiamentary flumic will live heart here. It is often that one chapter in a country's the roles of government, then you had history is divided from the next by much t straight, clear out line. The division of tors of less county, more or less artificary This is a landmark that nothing can oblid calm of darkly working historical forces; his spring, which is to espand into the broad, majorito river of a great nation's encreated life; in reacty to least fate the ight of day. Entil it does these appared it may nay, surely will have to fight its may through every kind of chatacle; but turn back it never will, although there are

one who footishly think they can make it. The excitament, "not loud but deep," new in the expettal is inclosed that he intersided by the almost simultanamia resignation of the two chief Ministern; but the chief interest is centred on the penent members of the Imms, who are arriving n every train. That they will be the feature of our infant Parliament, both sumerically and morally, there can be no toubt, nor of the fact that it will be fleronly opposition" all through (there are only wenty purely conservative members Were this oppositety composed only of cultured and semi-cultured 'intellectuals, we should have a "talking" Parliament that is certain, and much of its vim would be lost, would evaporate in words. But the peacents are all good sense; they know just what they need, what they want; they mean business and will stick to it.

The elections are not quite completed yet; still, we can now form a clear idea of what the Duma will be like. Up to May \$ 380 members were elected. Of these 100 are obles of every grade, 9 priests, 36 burghers (townsmen, tradesmen, &c.), 191 peasagte and 44 what is called "nondescript." the 191 pensants 118 are actual tillers of the soil. Some are workingmen (in factories, mills, iron works, &c) .; but on the whole the proletariat have kept aloof, more or less demonstratively; they are angry at the precedence which will evidently be awarded to the peasantry's grievances as being the most urgent and vital. Only three members are illiterate. It is right that this class, unfortunately so large, should be represented. They will sit there side by side with scientists, lawyers, writers, a living, mute reproof to the Government. And who better, more authoritatively, than they can speak up for universal, obligatory school education?

It is amusing to watch the manœuvres f the different parties to catch the peasant members in the act of landing on the railway platforms. Each has its emiscommissionaires of rival hotels in every large city. The representatives of one party wear green bows in their buttonholes, others brown, the radical Lefts red, &c. The most active are the Constitutional Democrats. A day or two ago I was driving past the station of the St. Petersburg-Moscow Railroad and my cab was stopped by quite a large crowd, in the midst of which a group of bewildered looking, bearded men in their village Sunday best were being (literally) pulled about by half a dozen wildiy talking and gesticulating young men, while half a dozen others were taking their bundles from them by main force and loading them on hastily summoned cabs. Some words reached me out of that babel: "You will find your friends." "If you go with him you never will get land." "Comfortable "Telephones." "Don't listen to room." them; they are disguised gospoda" (gentle-

"What in the world is this?" I asked my

"Why," he said, "they are meeting some members who have just arrived with the ried away then and there.

But those who imagine that securing the members' bodies means taking possession of their minds and votes will find themselves sorely mistaken. In this attitude there is still much of the old leaven of half contemptuous patronizing with which the man who has read some books (not so very many, either, nor always properly digested) and patched up this or that theory out of them looks down on the man who has only labored and suffered and thought. "The great mute Sphinx." as Turgenieff somewhere calls our hundred million people, is preparing to speak-for "mute" does not mean "dumb"-and it will speak its own words, not borrowed ones. They will be a great surprise to the world and are already

to us. They are now visiting meetings, where they listen intently and talk very little, and holding their own caucuses, to which they are very chary of admitting strangers. But those who have been privileged to hear their debates or who have managed to win their confidence enough to get them to talk freely are amazed at their unanimity; at the seriousness, amounting almost to awe, with which they regard their responsibility; the comprehension they bring to questions which were thought, with the usual absurd superciliousness, to be beyond them.

To everybody's astonishment, they are no means blinded to other questions by the hunger for land, and their battle cry is not, as was generally expected, only "Land!" but "Land and Liberties."

Another subject on which they are absolutely unanimous is that of the universal amnesty which they consider imperative as preliminary to work of any kind, and which they intend to demand and insist on, absolutely and unconditionally. It is evident from their every word that they consider themselves as merely the mouthpieces of their constituencies, bound to accomplish a certain mission. They will not be drawn into discussing side issues or utopian plans for the future. "This is all talk," they say, "and we are here for business. Let the essentials be settled and then the rest will follow."

It is probable that some remarkable natural orators will be found among the peasant members. It looks so from what is heard now and then at their debatesthings, some of them, which it is not found advisable or safe to repeat in even the most advanced organs of the press. A journalist friend of mine came to me straight from one of these meetings in a state of great excitement.

"If that man," he said, "speaks in the Duma as he spoke to-day, I do not envy those against whom he will speak." The possibility of an immediate dissolu tion had been discussed.

"No, no!" one old graybeard had cried, "the Duma cannot be got rid of as easily as that Even should the cry be raised, 'Crucify the Duma!' who will be the prelate to sanc tion it? H Nicholas, it will be a stain which he never can wash off his hands not only with water, but with his own blood."

Still, they are ready to face even this possibility and will not flinch before it. "If we do our duty," said one, "and are ignominiously driven out, we shall be met at home with cheers and thanks. But if we lose heart and come home with nothing

scenmplished, no one will so much as spenis to us." He used an expression equivale to the English pleing sent to Coventry."

It is of course, of the greatest interest to watch the attitude of the population generally toward the great coming change, nd we all take every apportunity to talk with any representative of the laboring lasses with whom the needs of daily life ring or in contact. The cate drivers eapetally are enfortaining. The distances are ong, and if you relieves the men in the roper fone-neither supercilious nor patron sing, just natural—they ellingly respond And a vary representative close they are oing almost to a man small pensent landwhere from enrious parts of the country rhose families take care of the land while hey earn in the cities what is needed to wing the two encia together at home. They are not, as a min, oversagaine as to immediate regular but one thing they approinto above all-that they will at last heard. 'Until now,' they any, 'it was always 'Hold your tongue. Nobody sake ros. No husiness of yours' But now, at

net, we can speak." The next great source of excitement is Count Witte's resignation. No man, not even furnovo himself, has been more hated, more abused for the last few months As chief of the Cabinet he has been made to bear the odium of all the inhuman cruelties, the senseless repressions, which, in reality, he has steadily and strangously opposed. Over and over again he has delared that he could not go on working with Purnovo-to no purpose.

He opposed and remonstrated until-and this is fact-Durnovo had the telephone wire cut between his study and the Premier's and refused to receive his messengers. And still Witte felt it his duty to stay. Some ten days ago he telegraphed a polite remonstrance to the Governor of Sebastopol, who had expelled from his city a lawfully elected member of the Duma ending: "It is my opinion that S. might be allowed to enter Sebastapol." The answer was curt to impertinence: "It is my opinion that S. cannot be allowed to enter.

It is thought that this outrageous snub had something to do with hastening his resolve. Intensely hated by the court clique, distrusted in the highest quarter; disobeyed and disregarded by the local satraps, who acted according to secret instructions of their own; suspected and abused by all political parties, though on different grounds-only time and history will expose all that is hidden now and show what he had to endure and against what odds he stood his ground.

He may have made mistakes; he may, many instances, have played a rather double faced game; but the fact remains that to him, personally, we owe the great manifesto whereby the Duma is convoked and will assemble and open three days from now, in spite of the most desperate machinations to the contrary. Should the country not have something besides curses and obloquy for such a man?

EARLY REPUBLICANS.

Henry Clay and His Party Supporters Seventy Years Age,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does THE UN ever make a mistake? If so, does it ever cor-I have been quietly watching for some such

action, but apparently nobody has balked at the statement made in THE SUN, page 8, of Sunday, May 13, that "Henry Clay of Kentucky had been minated on December 12, 1831, at Baltimore the Republican national convention." At that date the Republican party had no existence, and it was twenty-five years later when its first national convention was held, which nomi-nated John C. Frémont, who was beaten by James

Buchanan for President. It was the Whig party which nominated Henry Clay in 1831, and it continued to nominate him intil 1844, when he was finally beaten by James K. Polk. In 1840 the Whigs set aside Clay for Gen. Harrison and military glory. Harrison was elected. They tried it again in 1748, and elected Gen. Taylor Gen. Scott, who was ingloriously beaten, carrying

the others. This ended the Whig party. MILPORD, Pa., May 21. A. E. LEWIS.

Edward Stanwood's "History of the Pres dency" says on page 157: The next convention, that of the National Republicans, was held at Baltimore on December 12, 1831. * * * The nomination of Henry Clay was unantmous.

"The National Platforms of All Political Parties From 1798, Including the Conventions of 1892," edited by Thomas Hudson McKee published by the Statistical Publishing Company of Washington, D. C., speaking of Henry Clay's nomination in 1831, says:

For the first time all Presidential candidates were nominated by national conventions, viz. Democratic convention, Baltimore, Md., May 2 Tennessee and for Vice-President Martin Van Buren of New York; National Republican conven tion, Baltimore, Md. December 12, 1831, nominated for President Henry Clay of Kentucky and for Vice-President John Sergeant of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Jefferson was known as the candidate of the Democratic-Republican party, and so was James Madison. Of the election of 1812, Mr. McKee remarks: "The Republicans nominated for President

James Madison of Virginia and for Vice-President Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts. And as for 1816, he asserts that the Republicans nominated for President James Monroe of Virginia, while the Federalists supported Rufus King of New York.

Mr. Clay was first nominated in 1822 by the Kentucky Legislature, in an address to the people of the United States. When the electoral vote was counted in 1825 he was found to have run fourth, Jackson being As no candidate had a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representative chose the President, electing John Quincy Adams. Mr. Clay was not a candidate in nomination in the Whig convention of 1839. and was nominated in 1844, to be beaten by

Angry Chicago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been New York and have heard incidentally about the peculiarities of old New Yorkers. To day I am in receipt of a note from a young woman, born there, who told me when I saw her some months ago that she would be going west in May and would be glad for me to see her at the train en route. In her note she merely recalls our previous meeting and says: "I will be in Chicago on Sunday morning a o'clock and will you meet me!" That's all. No nformation as to what train, or what station, or what road, or anything. Do you suppose she thinks that Chicago is a prairie village with only one road and a "deepo"? If not, why not more detail? CHICAGO, May 20. INQUIRER.

An Oregon Tragedy From the Joseph Herald.

Maud Dale, while on her way to Chico Friday, had the misfortune to be thrown from her horse. She broke seven bones and half killed Maggie Jone in the shade of the stately pine tree.

> Back to Nature. Her cry was back to nature, Pursuing which we note, She ordered from her tailor Some togs in which to boat

Another set for riding Was necessary, too And proper duds for golfing Next flashed upon the view.

For boating, shooting, touring, Came suits in goodly share. Plus clothes for exercising And while her husband paid it.

The back to nature mileage Congressional in size. MCLANDBURGH WILSON POOR MAN.

Portft. To run Rosson on Tun Sun-Sir tooms a wasts of time to notice the excings of Meso Man, for tienran P. Sent and the individual staning himself 'Rathem' are

Are these two poor apologies for men only ignorant of the fact that from the ored and managed them with the greatest of ease, and that the very successes which they have stigment in life have to more to the influences of refined hand then to any other cause?
The power behind the throne is given

from power beine the firms in aways with the Been infution and in a great many came appelled brain, before her feeble leng and master gain the corte's laurets flatt of the valorous deats in history never could have been decompliance had it not been for the coman in As to the extravagance and vanity charged

As to the extravagance and vanity charged to women, let me say that as far back as the time of the Assyrians ones spent novel time over their beards stene than women save to their entire toilet—one day wearing them bors and platted, the need divined into saveral rows of curis. The vanity thus displayed by the ancients is more than displayed by the ancients is more than displayed by the ancients is more than displayed to the new rows assertial relation which they bear to our modern women.

Nothing is more astociating in the nature of man than his contragicles. He most arisingly desires and pursues the truth, yet when he hears it, as in this case, it so confounds him that he is not conscious of its actual possession. What a confused chaos then is man!

then is man!
A professed judge of all things, and yet a feeble worm of the earth, whose sole occupation seems to be to turn on the sex that can so easily lower and humble him if he be too sapiring and loft?
Give these fellows a taste of their own medicine and lock them up.

NEW YORK, MRY 21.

Again to the Vain Attack.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: I should greatly regret a conflict of opinion with so eloquent and chivalrous a man as your correspondent Mr. Rinn, whose letter in THE morning valorously champions the cause of American women and takes issue with my opinion that they should be locked up. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rinn and I agree perfectly, for in my letter to THE SUN I explicitly excluded from the women I condemned the very class of noble American women whose praises Mr. Rinn so tunefully women whose praises Mr. Rinn so tunerally sings. Mr. Rinn must remember, however, that these good women are but a small class and that they are enormously outnumbered by their objectionable sisters, who are to-day contributing more sordid, wicked and debas-ing aspects to our national character than all the latter day grafters whose enormities have filled the public press.

lled the public press.

Let us look about and reflect. On every and we see the modern woman, in one form filled the public press.

Let us look about and reflect. On every hand we see the modern woman, in one form or another, asking not only "What shall we eat and what shall we drink?" but "Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" Her reasoning powers, her ability to distinguish good influences from bad, are subordinated to the one all powerful consideration of dress and display. And so these Flora McFlimseys, these petticoated synonyms for everything that is artificial and unreal, having been permitted to grow up with debasing ideas of display, are now arrived at the point where the inability of the male wage earner to meet the demands they involve results in the regular daily news item of bankruptcy, theff and embezzlement. "Livery counts for nothing, let us see the heart," says the good Dr. Wagner. I defy any one to "see the heart" of the average American woman beneath the whalebone and the millinery that now encase it.

In place of the heart in which the poetry and chivalry of the ages have placed the gentlest and tenderest of feminine inspirations, he will find to-day a very muscular organ that palpitates only to sentiments of pride, vainglory and hypoerisy.

New York, May 20. George P. Scott.

Presperous California

California, while ranking twenty-first amon ifth place in producing income from electricity for lighting purposes, and second in the use of electricity for power purposes.

The Guggenheims are to invest \$5,000,000 in a

great smelting plant at San Francisco. will give employment to 1,000 men and will handle ore from the Pacific coast States, Alaska and Sales of land in the San Francisco business

district are being made at prices higher those which prevailed before the disaster. fact speaks with a clarion voice as to the prospects for a greater San Francisco In the five years 1900-06 manufacturing in California made a gain of 130 per 14 as a whole. By principal lines of manufacture the gains were as tallows:

\$18,525,000 Canning and preserving frults and vegetables 18,428,000 Slaughtering and meat pack-15,717,000 21,795,000 Flour and grist mill products 13,015,000

Printing and publishing.... 9,601,000 Foundries and machine 17,402,000 . 12.047.000 15.719.000

Invested capital, number of wage earners, estab lishments and yearly wages increased in propor-tions to fully correspond with these satisfactory increases. Evidently there is more to California than flowers, fruit and climate, great though those assets are.

Economy in the British War Office. From the Saturday Review

certain regiment, quartered at istance from the point from which its stores are sent to it, is obliged according to its equipmen list to have forty-eight fusees, presumably for the ignition of fuses connected with explosives. It was found upon an occasion not long ago that the regiment was short of these fusees and this wa uly reported to the proper authority. Accordingly two boxes of fusees were despatched, and as they are looked upon as explosives they had acc to regulation to be packed in a large copper recep-tacle of considerable weight and forwarded specially to the headquariers of the regiment, where they were duly unpacked, taken in charge, entered on the list as having been received, and the empty canister or box returned to the stores headquarter The size and weight of the canister are such that it is estimated the cost of its journey to and fro may be anywhere between five and ten shillings; the two boxes of fusees on the other hand might have beer

Julep and Serpent in Missouri.

The mint is fairly overwhelming. It has, in som ections of the State, gardeners say, been so aggresive that it has threatened to choke out other and more substantial growth

Immediately upon the announcement that the mint crop is phenomenally large comes the state-ment repeated in various countles that snakes were never so plentiful. One farmer's account is typical

Don't know whether it's a sign of good crop year or something else, but I never remember ing snakes as thick as they are at this time of the year," said Clarence Craighead, who farms east of Earl. "They keep the darkies scared in the field, and one that is ploughing for me pants legs in the socks and keeps both eyes on the furrow for fear of them. I have killed full forty anakes this year in breaking up a piece of sod, and don't think I saw half a dozen altogether last

Excitement in Topeka. From the Topska State Journal.

There is great excitement over the report tha a bride who will come to Topeka soon has a maid. This will raise the limit and establish a new record n Topeka. Occasionally a Topeka woman steals the housemaid or nurse, exchanges their caps and prons for the lady's maid kind and takes her out f town with her in order to make a noise like an aristocrat, but it is believed the new bride the only woman in Topeka who has a really and truly lady's maid all her own who never helps out in the kitchen, nursery or launday,

For Regulating the Nail Workers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The chirop-odist and the manicure should be under either professional or legal surveillance, and a requirement should be some knowledge of the anatomy at least of the part on which they are called to operate. They should also be obliged to heir instruments.

Wife-James, I think there is a man under the bed. Husband-I can't help that, Maria; I only look for the Man Higher Up.

NEW YORK, May 22.

A Student of Harmony. Stella-Why don't you wear your new pink frock? t surely isn't worn out. Bella-No, but the auto I bought to go with it is.

BED CROSS HOSPITAL.

Cornerstano of the Upper West Aide United fing East.

cornegations of the New York Red Cross Hospital in Central Paris West tween Singly-ninth and jonth street, we latel yesterday afternoon by William Wardwolf, president of the institution, who gave the land open which the building is sing spectari. Affrot fr. Manterra. spening address, declared that the brands to funious founds for one was they district on the upper west girls between Roomvelt Housital and St. Latter's and that the institution and maintain an ambulgner regyler as well 🐗 a nors hospital. He said that any person

general hospital. He said that any person needing freatment will receive it they without respect to race, creat or color. President Wardwell and Dr. A. M. Leone empeon to disply told more should the medical factors and active seasons were made by training and the Rev. M. P. Smith.

The institute will have a frontage of a feet and a depth of of feet and a court in the with a wing at either side and a court in the centre opening on the avenue. The application of light colored pressed by a with limestone and the received and active and a court in the facate to be of filted imestone and the receive opening with limestone and the received and active and a court in the facate to be of filted imestone and the received and the factor of the second section. The building is to be four stories high but it is planned to increase this by several stories. The building will be an near firm will be a pumper of rooms for private patients. The building will be as near firm proof as it can be made. Among those who contributed to the funds are Levi P. Morton, Benjamin F. Tracy, Cornellus N. Illias, Howard Townsond Martin, Bradley Martin and Edwin Gould.

CAPT. APPELD HONORED. The President Invites the Fintand's Commander to Luncheon.

Monday, May 21, 1906, will be a day charished by Chevalier der Kapitan Gerhard Charles Apfeld, member of half a dozen European orders and commander of the Red Star steamer Finland. On that data the liner reached port after a record trip from Antwerp, and awaiting her arrival was a letter from President Roosevelt re-

was a letter from President Roosevelt requesting the pleasure of the captain's company at luncheon at the White House today.

In his twenty-six years in the service of the Red Star Line Capt. Apfeid has been the recipient of many orders and medais for gallant conduct while on duty. The President has no orders to give away to heroes, but the captain is as pleased with the invitation to luncheon as with any hogor he has ever received.

heroes, but the captain is as pleased with the invitation to lunchoon as with any honor he has ever received.

To-day's meeting was arranged for through a mutual friend in Washington, who will also be present at the luncheon. So much has been told to Mr. Roosevelt of the captain's bravery in saving the passengers and crew of the Friesland, which went down in the Irish Channel on March 5, 1962, and of other exploits of his, that the President has on several occasions expressed a wish to have the captain come to Washington. This is the first opportunity, however, which the Finland's commander has found of accepting the invitation. found of accepting the invitation.

SPLIT OVER 34TH STREET SURWAY Two of the Courts Commission Favor It. One Opposes.

By a majority of two to one the commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division to inquire into the advisability of constructing the Thirty-fourth street subway, from the North River to Lorg Island City, have decided that the project is feasible and would be a benefit to the city. The minority member, Lawyer Abraham S. Gilbert, has his doubts. jority and dissenting opinions were both filed with the Appellate Division yester-day and will form the basis of a vigorous argument when offered for confirmation

argument when offered for confirmation in a couple of weeks.

Mr. Gilbert says that by present indications the Thirty-fourth street subway, which will run far beneath all present or other projected lines, will cost \$6,300,000 to build and \$2,000,000 more to equip. It is admitted, he says, that under the most favorable circumstances it will be at least two years before the line will pay.

Furthermore, says Mr. Gilbert, the Rapid Transit Commissioners only "hope" to effect arrangements by which it will be possible to transfer to other subway lines. arrangement for transfers he does not be-lieve that the road would pay. And he doesn't see that Thirty-fourth street and he North River is a particularly desirable

GAS TUNNEL FRANCHISE. New Commission Appointed to Put a Better Price on It.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman named Joseph Fettrech, Michael B. Stanton and William J. Carroll yesterday as the new commissioners to determine what compensation should be made to the city and the State for the easements and right of way which the East River Gas Company esires to acquire for the construction of its tunnel to Astoria, from East 110th street ith a shaft on Ward's Island.

with a shaft on Ward's Island.
Two years ago Senator Thomas F. Grady, Peter J. Dooling (the present County Clerk) and Thomas Byrnes were named as commissioners, and some weeks ago they appraised the compensation at \$5.028. Justice O'Gorman rejected this report, discharging the commission with the comment that the award was wholly inadequate. The city seeks at least \$100,000 for its interest in the property to be acquired. the property to be acquired.

THE MILITARY FIELD MASS. Spectacle in the Navy Yard Expected to Surpass Former Ones.

The celebration of the military high mass to be held on the campus of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn navy yard next Sunday is expected to surpass those of previous years. The military formation will be in charge of Lieut.-Col. James E. Mahoney and will consist of detachments from all over Greater New York and of numerous civio organizations. The First Regiment, Knights of Columbus, of Brook-lyn, will act as a guard of honor. The mass will be celebrated by the Rev. H. L. Reaney, chaplain of the United States Navy, as-sisted by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chap-lain-in-Chief of the National Army and Navy and Spanish War Veterans, and the Rev. William Climsted William Olmsted

Will of Mrs. Corse.

By the will of Mrs. Catharine Corse, filed for probate yesterday, several paintings and pieces of statuary, which Mrs. Corse had loaned to the Metropolitan Museum and for exhibition, Mrs. Corse bequeathed, with her jewelry, laces and silver, to her with her jewelry, laces and silver, to her daughters, Mrs. Katharine K. O. Lyman and Mrs. Margaret Beale. Mrs. Lyman is also residuary legatee. A third daughter, Mrs. Lena B. C. Evans of 44 East Sixty-first street, is not mentioned in the will. Mrs. Corse was the widow of Israel Corse. She died at St. Raphael, France, on April 71.

Fizzle of Jerome Petition Charges.

The hearing on the question whether there were forged names on the petition that nominated William Travers Jerome for District Attorney was concluded before Magisrate Wahle yesterday. As a net result one man has been brought forward who swore that he didn't sign the petition. It may be that one notary will get into trouble for certifying the signatures of men he didn't know, but nothing was done yesterday.

Booked to sail to-day on board the steamship Noordam for Rotterdam are: Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mrs. C. A. Brewster, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Prof. K. A. Skupp.

Sailing on the Oceanic are: Sir Charles Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John Ford, Lady Kortwright, Lady Kate Lawson, Lieut-Col. Shuttleworth and Miss Vests Victoria.